The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1868. NO. 236.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FOURTH STREET.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is said the President's friends have dropped Hancock, and are now working for Chase and against Pendleton.

William B. Sage, a real estate broker, committed suicide yesterday, at Orange, New York, while laboring under religious insanity.

The award of the contract for conveying the overland mail to California was to Carlton Shields, of Chicago, not of the California stage Company, the sum being one thousand dollars per day, and the length of the line two hundred and ninety-five miles.

During a severe storm at Grand Haven, Michigan, Sunday, the house of Alexander Van Zanwick was struck by lightning. Van Zanwick and a boy named Augustus were instantly killed.

Sunday evening the Presbyterian Reunion Meeting of the members of the Old and New School was held at the church of Rev. John Hall, New York. Addresses were delivered strongly favoring the consuming of the two divisions by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Adams, Shedd, Hastie and others. The attendance was very large.

In the Providence, Rhode Island, Magistrate Court on Saturday, Albert Sanford, chief of police of that city, was adjudged probably guilty of perjury in taking the detainer' oaths, and was held in $1,000 security for trial in the Court of Common Pleas.

The naval orders arrived at West Point Saturday morning on the practice fleet of the Annapolis. A formal reception was to take place yesterday, after which General Grant will present the diplomas, and Professor Coppee, of the Board of Visitors, will deliver the oration to the graduates.

His Imperial Majesty of Brazil, Don Pedro Alcantara, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 9th, from Buenos Ayres of April 25th, states that Lopez was strongly fortified upon the river Limoro with an army of 10,000 men. Humaita still remained in his possession, although the Brazilian fleet is anchored above and below it. The cable message had not said that the men of the air-ne were making important concessions over the duction. It is reported that the government has instructed Minister Curtiss to accept of any con. Lee ministers were gaining confidence in Buenos Ayres that the United States minister to Paraguay would be received. The treasury of Paraguay was getting quite low, to be replenished by the capture of Rosario, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes and Entre Rios.

At Jerome Park races yesterday, the competition for two years old fillies, was won easily by Jerome's Rapture, beating Inverood and Morris filly; distance five furlongs, time 1:06¼. The premium of $500, all ages, one mile four furlongs, was won by Lancaster, beating Victoria a length and a half. Dick two lengths; time 2:37¼.

The Westchester cup, valued at $2,000, was won by Lorne, beating Mr. A. Conway second, Deliverer, Onward and Fannie Gardner, third; time 6:03¼. The first four were close together at the close. The selling race, all ages, one and a quarter miles, was won by McDonald's chestnut gelding Tubac, Lorne, Reg. Wray and Enchantress; time 2:13. The premium, $1,500, for three year olds, one and an eighth miles was won by Lloyd's filly Nebraska, beating Mr. Belmont's filly; time 2:01¼.

A Louisville dispatch says: "The name of Gen. T. W. Crawford, now commanding at this post, appears in the list of a commission appointed at Philadelphia on the 9th instant, to advance the claims of Mr. Clare to the Presidency. The use of General Crawford's name in this connection was widely without his authority, as he is a known hero to be actively in favor of the election of Gen. Grant, and the success of the principles announced in the Chicago platform."

The annual convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters meets in Baltimore to-day.

The Northern Railroad freight house, with the store house of Dodge, Davis & Williams, at Gilford, N. H., was burned yesterday. Loss $50,000, principally on wool and woolen goods.

The steamer Colorado, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

The bark Ortega, from New Orleans bound for Havre, was wrecked off Hatteras on the night of the 11th. The captain and seven of the crew were drowned, and four saved by clinging to portions of the wreck.

It is reported the cloop of war Lancaster will relieve the Franklin as flag-ship of a European squadron of evolution. Admiral Bradford will probably be the relieving officer.

A fire broke out in Bolte's dining saloon, on Canal street, Elmira, New York, Sunday night, totally destroying the building, and also partially destroying two grocery stores, a dwelling house and a meat store. The fire department was soon at work. Insured. Total loss $10,000; insurance $6,000.

E. S. Lorain was stabbed with an ice pick in a saloon on Bayard street, Memphis, Tennessee, Sunday evening, by a man named Turner. Lorain is lying in a dangerous condition.

The last business transacted that the act of the last California legislature, allowing Yolanda County, which was recently cut off from Solano County, to have her votes cast in the Secretary of State as legally received, and is not a law.

The Atlantic Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, is a guest of the metropolitan Base Ball Club, of Washington, at Nonpareil Park, yesterday. Score, 31 against 17.

A. Bronson's pet steamer in Philadelphia yesterday, between the Wissahickon and Washington Base Companies. Several thousand persons were present. The United States were injured by accident. The United States are considered both unbeatable until after an exhibition.

Twenty-four bears were lost on the ice in Lake Erie, overload off Dunkirk.

Parties in Buffalo have issued a call for a convention of canal men to nominate a State ticket.

The Montreal Herald says the United States Government will not permit any officers under the control of the Fenians.

Gen. Bowman, late editor of the New Orleans Times, has come to the assistance of Gen. Butler's cause of 1868, intending to engage in the newspaper business in connection with speaking in the cause of justice in the city of Baltimore.

W. W. Boden, postmaster of South Carolina, issues a proclamation forbid, under penalty of the law, burning on the 4th of July. The offence will be treated, if it subsequent, as the

their disabilities have been removed, except such as are already qualified, who, it is presumed, will comply with the law of Congress just passed.

The inauguration of the Louisiana State officials did not take place yesterday, as called for in Register Packard's proclamation.

From Toronto we learn that the volunteers and regulars have been actively preparing for an emergency in consequence of future events. A brigade will be stationed in each of the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and London, while forces will be placed at Collingwood and exposed points, and camps organized to hold the field if necessary. Complete provision has been made for any sudden attempt at a raid.

The case of John H. Anderson, Collector of the Fourth Virginia District, and others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, was concluded before Judge Chase yesterday. A verdict of guilty was rendered against Anderson, Collector; Robert Ellison, Deputy; and Gunsman and Patterson, Assistant Deputies. Sentence was passed as follows: Anderson, fined $10,000 and two years' imprisonment; Ellison, fined $5,000 and one year imprisonment; Patterson, fine $1,000 and one year imprisonment; Gunsman's fine is $5,000 and one year imprisonment.

The commission in the case of Collector Bixby, of the Fourth New York District, charged with perjury in one Davis, postmaster, resulted in the honorable discharge of the accused. Davis was subsequently arrested, and held in $5,000 bail on a renewed charge of perjury.

The moulding and planing mill of John S. Loomis, on Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last evening. Several adjoining buildings, occupied as storage of lumber, were damaged to some extent. Loss $10,000, of which Loomis & Co., owners of the mill, sustain a loss of $6,000.

BY MAILS.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature reports that "one-half of the children engaged in the factory service die before they reach the age of 20, in consequence of their work and long hours." The is a horrible statement, and if true is infinitely disgraceful to the owners of the factories and to the State. It is to be hoped that the report is overdrawn.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin congratulates the business men of that city and other cities on the line of the west shore north of Chicago upon the change in the Presidency of the Chicago and Northwestern road. It is claimed that the road has heretofore been run especially for the benefit of Chicago, but that, under the new administration of President Keep, all the cities on the west shore will be treated alike. There are no sectional discriminations will be made in respect to their ultimate trade. The Chicago Tribune thinks the completion of the new board implies a very strong alliance between the two corporations, with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company.

Baltimore will soon enter into the possession of a noble estate, devised to it for the purpose of establishing a great University in the Monumental City. John Hopkins, reported to be the wealthiest man in Baltimore, and now approaching the age of eighty years, it is stated, has recently made over to trustees, amounting to fifty-six thousand shares of stock, belonging to his estate for educational purposes, and an additional million for the erection of a hospital.

A Mr. Kerr, of Edinburg, has invented a refrigerator for a locomotive, by the means of which the engineer is enabled to cool the room of his train, the conductor, or all who are either getting on or off, without moving from his place. It can be arranged for any length of train by simply changing the angle or situation. It has been tried on the Jeffersonville (Ind.) road and pronounced to be a success in every respect.

The strife between the Erie and Central railways, which reduced freights and fares to very low figures during the winter, has ceased so far as freight is concerned, and rates had work on goods were put up twenty per cent. Singularly enough, however, the improvement did not extend among passengers and the case was made to the Commissioners of the Board of Commerce, and somehow the move appointed by the Commissioners has not as yet been announced to the public.

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TROUBLE AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Proceedings of the Steubenville Female Seminary—Semi-Centennial Commencement Concert—Eight Weddings.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 13th, 1868.

Saturday was a gala day at the Steubenville Female Seminary. A proposed May-day festival under the trees was changed to a Fourth-day festival in the spacious walls of the Seminary, and for the full occupants, the building and all within it was decorated for the day and evening in the interest of the coming soiree. A day of unalloyed happiness among scholars was concluded by an evening entertainment, prepared and arranged entirely by the pupils of the school, and to which they did the inviting and the receiving. For one day at least the accomplished principal and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, were guests in their own home, and the guests to the feast came at younger bidding that is their wont. At an early hour the reception committee showed their bright faces in the parlors of the main building, and the reception began. Mr. and Mrs. Reid made their best bow to them. Dr. Beatty and his beloved wife, who were the founders of the institution, soon followed, with a large share of any and groups of speech-inflicted by the weight of years. Professor Wylie and his wife, Rev. Simonton, Miss Sarah Speer, Miss Sherrard, Miss Farlage, Miss Marchand and Madame Salet, all teachers in the Seminary, followed each other in quick succession. Then came an interval of quiet, broken by a laugh that directed attention to the lower end of the parlors, where the young ladies of the school were ordering to be received by their own committee.

The committee of reception, under whose auspices the succeeding hours was passed, were the Misses Pacific Jacobus, of Canonsburg; Ella Dodge, of Wheeling; Addie Kennedy, of Bridgeport, W. Va.; Clara Lewis, Martinsburg, Va.; Stella Wilson, of Reid's boarding house, Miss Mary Jacobus, of Canonsburg; Ella Dodge, of Wheeling; Addie Kennedy, of Bridgeport, W. Va.; Clara Lewis, Martinsburg, Va.; Stella Wilson, of Reid's

Removal of the Capital.

A proposition looking to the removal of the Capital from Washington comes some talk, and is the subject of editorial articles in all our city papers. Gen. Logan was defeated in his movement by twenty majority, but many were not members say a majority of the States would favor it if a square one could be had.

The Johnson Amalgamation.

Colonel Latner, of Georgia, is in the city trying to obtain an investigation of the circumstances which have attended the arrest and preparations for trial by Military Commission, of ex-Governor of Carondlet, who are charged with the assassination of Andrew of that State.

The Revenue Commissionership.

Gen. Stedman is endeavoring for the statement that Perry Fuller has the inside track with the President for the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. There is no probability that he could be confirmed.

Sherman's Currency Bill.

The Senate spent the greater part of the day on Sherman's currency bill, but reached no conclusion, except the rejection of Morrill's amendment requiring the withdrawal of United States notes for any new national bank notes issued. The banks will probably be unable to borrow to log in the table.

The Final Ballot for Johnson.

Some of the Southern delegates to the coming New York Convention have been consulting here, and it is said they have agreed to vote on the first ballot for Andrew Johnson, and that on the strongest man.

Personal.

Senor Romero, late Mexican Minister, has arrived here on business connected with mining matters of his country.

Revenue Agent Worthington, of Cincinnati, has been discharged by Mr. Rollins after an informal examination, which brought out the fact that both the cypher and other telegrams which passed between Worthington and Worthington's official character.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chief Justice appeared and took his seat at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill relative to road in Wisconsin.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, and for other purposes.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the claims of the loyal citizens of Georgia for property taken during the late war. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Conkling presented the petition of citizens of Utica, New York, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the act to provide for the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and for other purposes, was passed yesterday. Pending that motion the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Washington, June 15, 1868.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President to-day withdrew from the Senate the nomination of General Meigs as Minister to Costa Rica, at his own request.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Rumors have been in circulation that G. W. Clark, of the Bureau of Printing in the Treasury Department, has resigned, but nothing very definite can be ascertained with regard thereto, except that several days ago Mr. Clark had notified Secretary McCulloch his readiness to resign upon the close of the examination into the affairs of his bureau by the special commission appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and a report of such examination, and an account of stock, the day and hour of resignation. No such report or account has yet been rendered, although it is understood such action will soon be taken. Mr. Clark's resignation will soon be tendered.

NEW PAPERS IN ARKANSAS.

Reports to the General Land office show that a few days have produced an agency in Kansas, now printing seven weekly newspapers, were added to the prominent area of Arkansas.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Reported to-day, in for an inquiry into the case of committing a shooting fort at the ex-

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Tax Bill Slaughtered.

The New Minister to England.

The Vacant Maryland Senatorship.

The Trial of John H. Surratt.

Onslaught on Secretary McCulloch.

Proposed Removal of the Capital.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1868.

The tax bill was to-day slaughtered in the House after a sharp struggle of about an hour and a half, by a vote of seventy-two to seventy-two, and the Committee was directed to bring it, as soon as possible, a bill relaxing only to whisky and tobacco. A motion to reconsider was made by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, but it did not originate with him. Mr. Butler and the others in behalf of the motion, and was supported by Wilson, Shanks, Price, Orth and others. The position was opposed by Schenck, Maynard, Singer and Schluck. An analysis of the vote shows that only Republicans and two Democrats, voted against Phelps's amendment, and fifty-three Republicans and twenty-two Democrats for reconsideration. It will be seen that a majority of Republicans were for general action on the full bill, and that it was therefore carried over by the Democratic vote. The committee will probably have a new bill ready before the end of the present week.

New Minister to England.

Reverdy Johnson, the New Minister to England, will, it is said, leave for London still about the 4th of next month, and will not resign his place in the Senate till two or three days before that time.

Maryland Senatorial Vacancy.

There is already a good deal of talk about filling the Senatorial vacancy. Gov. Swann would like the place, but his term as Governor does not expire till next January, and it is thought by Maryland politicians that under the new constitution it would not be practicable for him to resign. For the Senatorship, the most prominent candidates are Montgomery Blair and Pinckney White, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore. The report is that Swann means to come to the next Congress with Phelps's district, and that Wight is the principal competitor. It is, therefore, asserted that unless Swann is pretty sure to beat Wight, he will give him the Senatorship in order to get him out of the way. Johnson's term expires next March.

Criminal Court.

The June term of the Criminal Court of this district began to-day with the swearing in of the Grand and Petit Jury. There has been some talk to the effect that Al Interim Thomas would institute proceedings at this term against Executive Boteler, but it now seems probable that the whole matter, including his suit for damages, will be dropped.

The Surratt Case.

An understanding was reached this afternoon, in pursuance of which Surratt's case is to be called next Monday, but it is not certain that the trial will even then begin.

Overjoyed Clerks.

There were about one thousand Department clerks in the House galleries this morning when the 30 per cent. bill came up, all of whom watched the proceedings with intense interest. The bill was put through by twenty majority, whereat many clerks were so overjoyed that they sang rollicking rondeaus down there into the House, to the infinite disgust of Mr. Eldridge, and somehow the move appointed by the Committee does not compare very favorably in favor of the 5 in cents.

FROM STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 15th, 1868.

The Democrats of this city and county are in a state of wild excitement over the nomination of Seymour and Blair. Their enthusiasm is unbounded, and they are confident of carrying the county by a large majority. Their delight is intensified by the fact that the Republicans are divided, and that the Democrats have a good chance to elect their candidate for Sheriff, who has been defeated for the last two years by a few votes.

Secretary McCulloch.

The Intelligencer has a savage editorial this morning a column and a half long, in which it demands the immediate removal of Secretary McCulloch. It charges that he is hostile to the President; that he is favoring the resumption of Railroad; that he is partisan; that his most intimate friends are the bitterest enemies of the Administration; that he fosters the gold ring of New York, and is entirely incompetent for the management of our finances. The article makes considerable talk in political circles.

The Last City Election.

The bill relative to the annual charter election of this city, which passed the Senate December, was called up in the House this afternoon by suspension of the rules and put through under operation of the previous question in forty minutes by a strict party vote. It will go to the President to-morrow. No one expects him to sign it, though he may possibly allow it to become a law without his signature.

Presidential Appointments.

The Senate Military Committee to-day agreed to report in favor of confirming the nomination of Paymaster Gould, and against that of Paymaster Morrow, who is one of the President's private Secretaries. These two are the only nominations in the list of promotions. The President to-day withdrew from the Senate the nomination of General Meigs as Minister to Costa Rica. It probably would have been rejected by the Senate.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Enlargement of North German Navy.

The War in South America.

Unsuccessful Assault on Humaita.

Rights of Foreigners in Egypt.

British Opinion of Our New Minister.

Servia.

BELGRADE, June 15.—The nephew of the late Prince Michael has been declared his successor under the title of Prince Milan IV.

North German Navy.

BERLIN, June 15.—The North German Parliament has passed a bill authorizing the Government to raise a loan, the proceeds to be applied to the enlargement and improvement of the Federal navy.

South America.

LISBON, June 15.—The mail steamer has arrived here from Rio Janeiro. She brings the following intelligence: After a heavy bombardment of Humaita, the allies made a combined attack on the rear of that position to gain possession of the forest of Glan Chacal, and thereby cut off the communication of the Paraguayans. The assault was repulsed after a desperate engagement, and the allies compelled to relinquish the attempt. The siege of Humaita still continues, and the fortress is closely invested by land and water.

Rights of Foreigners in Egypt.

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, said the Egyptian government entertained a plan for the establishment of courts of law to protect the rights of residents in Egypt of foreign birth, and that the Viceroy was desirous of carrying the measure into effect.

British Opinion of Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, June 15.—The *Daily News* says: The long experience and training and high character of Reverdy Johnson are guarantees that he will represent the United States as a whole and not sectionally.

The *Times* says: No envoy could be sent here who would be hailed with more confidence as spokesman of a great nation. The unanimous ratification of his nomination is an unexampled testimonial. His intellect is admirably trained to discuss the pending or probable issues with impartiality, dignity of character, breadth of learning and charm of manner.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, evening, June 15.—Cotton in moderate demand; sales 10,000 bales; uplands, 12½@12¾d; Orleans, 12¾@12¾d. Sugar 34s 6d; to arrive 34s. Lard 63s. Linseed 45s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Petroleum quiet at 47 francs.

AUSTRALIA.

Affairs in Victoria.

Now that the Prince has gone home, the old political parties have commenced disputing. Business is described as dull as it can possibly be, and the more determined politicians speak openly of declaring their freedom from the mother country. The officials having had no pay for five or six months, are driven to all kinds of inconvenience, such as pawning their clothing and selling their planos. The Governor of the colony has made himself thoroughly unpopular, and has been soundly rated by the press of London. It is said it is pretty certain that the wool crop in Australia will be a failure this year, and that will add to the general discontent. The colony of Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capital, is always foremost in matters pertaining to discontent as to English rule. It is only one of the group, there being besides, Queensland, New South Wales, Adelaide, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Hawk's Bay—all possessing separate governments, answering very much to our State legislatures. The more favorable portion of news from Victoria is the discovery and working of silver mines, and it is said that the St. Arnaud district is likely to favorably compare with Nevada.

PETROLEUM IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

There are now two kerosene refining companies in Sydney, one of which has already begun its operations, while the works of the other are in course of rapid completion. No petroleum springs have as yet been discovered in the Australias, but a bed of very fine shale was lately found by an American gentleman, Mr. Mortimer, about eighty miles up the country, at a place called Hartley, on the road from Sydney to Bathurst, which until lately consisted of scrub from furnaces, each about 80 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, has been engaged for the creation of two furnaces, each 60 feet high by 20 feet in diameter. One is now has been put into use, and has proved itself a signal success. "he air is compressed by pneumatic hand engines, and the materials of the two efficient hydraulic bellows and one is now hoist. When all these furnaces are at work, they will produce nearly about 100,000 tons of pig iron.

Now Arrangements.

Reports to the General Land office show that a New Iron Steamboat Company on Kansas, now plying over twenty thousand miles, were added to the prominent area of Arkansas.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Reported to-day, in for an inquiry into the case of committing a shooting fort at the ex-

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The Railroad Convention, at Cleveland, agreed to make the fare $20 from New York to Chicago, and $13 from Boston to Chicago. The New York Central and Erie Roads were not represented in the conference.

—It is said that liberal subscriptions are being made to the Cleveland, Wooster and Zanesville Railroad along the line of the road. Zanesville has subscribed nearly $60,000, and Apperson to the amount of $100,000. Wooster has subscribed about $90,000.

—We learn from the Youngstown *Register* that the work of survey on the Youngstown, Newton Falls and Ravenna Railroad is now under way, under the direction of Mr. George Robinson, civil engineer, of Ravenna, who has made surveys as far as Niles and expects to have the line completely surveyed in the next ten days. The route as proposed is as follows: From Youngstown, running parallel and near the Mahoning railroad, on the south side, as far as Niles, crossing the river at Draper's Bend, and thence in a straight line through Londonown, north of the center, west to Newton Falls, and continuing directly west, intersecting the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad at Ravenna. The distance from Youngstown with the Mahoning branch from Youngstown to Youngstown, the distance being about the same. The section of country which this new road proposes to traverse is one of the richest prizes which will be opened, now lying dormant, can only add wealth to Mahoning county. The company is receiving the encouragement of all the leading men of the country through which as well as the two lines which it will connect with.

—A corps of engineers, under charge of F. C. Arms, Principal, and Joseph Wood, Assistant, commenced the survey of a railroad on Tuesday last, running from Pennsingtonville on the Pennsylvania Railroad via Quarryville and New Providence, to intersect the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad on the east bank of the Susquehanna river, at or near the mouth of Pequea Creek. It is claimed by the friends of this movement that much easier grades, less curvature and a shorter line can be obtained between Columbia and Pennsingtonville, than by the present route, via Lancaster City, and would much prove to be the fact, it will obviously be a great saving in the cost of transporting coal, to Columbia. The completion of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, in connection with the Peach Bottom Railway, would, it is thought, benefit Safe Harbor, and its rolling mills and iron works—which have been laying idle for many years, and only need the completion of the railroad to put them in full operation, as they then would have a Baltimore and Philadelphia outlet, while at present they

General Grant and the Old Soldier.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

During the year 1863, Colonel, now General Lowell Owner, was discharged from the Army in this city, owing to some very abrupt reply he gave to a self-appointed committee who were sounding him upon his politics. As Owens had served twenty-six years in the regular army, and had wound up his term of service on the Peninsula, under McClellan, he would allow no man to question his right to be a Democrat, too, that he had served in the Fourth Infantry, under Grant, when the renowned chieftain was a lieutenant.

He told the committee he would go and see General Grant himself about the matter. They jokingly replied, "Do so, old fellow; he'll make it all right." General Grant was temporarily living at Twentieth and Chestnut streets, in this city, and the veteran soldier rigged up with his story to the General's house. He stepped up, rang the bell, and went into the entry-hall. When the servant appeared and saw an old, unturned, poorly dressed man, he very promptly asked, "What do you want?"

"I want to see General Grant," was the reply.

"The General's engaged and cannot be seen. Have you got a card?"

During this moment a little girl appeared, and old Owens slipped a quarter in her hand, and told your pop an old Fourth Infantry man wants to see him."

A moment more shown for the old soldier to come in, where he was ushered into the presence of General Grant. He shook him by the hand, and said, "General, don't you know me?" The General replied that he had seen so many people of late that he could not remember them all. Owens told him when he served under him, and that he had been discharged from his work, and that he had lost his eldest son on the battle-field of Gettysburg, and had nothing to depend upon but his labor. Grant at once listened to the old soldier's story, and, when he had finished, wrote a few lines to the effect that Owens should have work as long as he wanted it.

The old man was not long in reaching his former field of labor, armed with the favorable order, and when he presented it, with the signature of the Commander-in-Chief attached, it created much surprise, and the veteran soldier was graciously acknowledged and entitled, henceforth, to a respectful consideration.

An authenticated account of the fall of Theodorus relates that among the dead were seven balaclavaces, or men who had resembled lunatics, and were purposely dressed like him. Theodorus did not commit suicide. On seeing his power fleeting from him with the loss of his soldiers, contemplating his empire untenable, his energy overturned, his reign finished, two streams of tears coursed down his cheeks.

Two balaclavaces, pistol in hand, stood stately walking his order. He gave his will to two of them. "In the bosom of the Trinity," said he to the balaclavaces, "five."

One of them fired, and his bullet broke the skull of King Theodorus.

In Theodorus's will he says: "If the British come I leave my son Meschesha may succeed me; and I, Emperor say to him: 'Be thou dead or three to whom God hath given the victory, for they know how to protect their people and the friend or those warriors, for they are invincible.'"

LITERARY people in Paris have been much disappointed in the Countess Guiccioli's new work on Lord Byron, which has been heralded as a vindication of him by one fully competent for the task. It will be remembered that a publishing house in Boston which had announced a translation of the work afterwards withdrew the announcement. It forms two volumes of six hundred pages each, and is described by those who have read it to contain nothing to add to or to prejudice in the least any new facts. It is simply an argument against the harsh judgment of the public, and a plea for better hearing to forget as fast as possible. Hints are known out that the author has new material on the subject, but in reserving it for her own biography which she is reported to be writing.

THE Turkomans are a savage, restless people. They have a swarthy cast of complexion over their heads and hair long, and are clothed in long gowns, gathered with a girdle at he waist. Their head coverings are either white or blue turbans or black felt hats, sometimes like our "stove pipe" hats, minus the rim. They carry an armory of weapons, and also a pair of pistols, and a dagger in their sashes or girdles. The women are almost invariably clothed in a red silk chemise, flowing down to the ankles. Next to the horse dress, in outer covering in addition to the chemise, if not indispensable, have a meaty appearance, many of the women are really beautiful.

Among the head of "monster furnaces," we learn from one of the items that the Rosedale and Ferry Hill Iron Company's establishment at Ferry Hill, England, which until lately consisted of seven iron furnaces, each about 82 feet high and 22 feet in diameter, has been engaged for the erection of two furnaces, each 90 feet high by 28 feet in diameter. One is now has been put into use, and has proved itself a signal success. "he air is compressed by pneumatic hand engines, and the materials of the two efficient hydraulic bellows and one is now hoist. When all these furnaces are at work, they will produce nearly about 100,000 tons of pig iron.

The signes of some clerical incomes in New York are anything but suggestive of Paul getting his living by tent making, and Paul's Lord and Master not having where to lay his head. Henry Ward Beecher is made comfortable on twenty-five to thirty thousand a year. Dr. Chapin is able to live on a sum a little under the figure of his orthodox brother. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity, has to content himself with a house and $12,000 to live on. A Rev. Dr. Hall has come from Dublin to minister to a Presbyterian church in Fifth avenue for the sum of $10,000 a year in gold, and a handsome parsonage. A Virginia divine, Rev. A. D. Wing, has consented to take charge of the Church of the Holy Savior at a salary of $15,000. Grace Church gives Rev. Mr. Potter no humble parsonage, and he is compelled to live on the meagre sum of $8,000 a year.

CITY MATTERS.

APOLOGY.—We are required to state, that having accidentally read a form just as they were going to press, accounts for the non-appearance of the Directory in our columns. The paper will be issued on usual publication morning.

LOST.—Last evening, between the COMMERCIAL office and the Old Theater on Fifth street, a gold watch. It is of the shape of a gentleman's watch, and is known as a "hunting case." Any one returning it to the COMMERCIAL office will be suitably rewarded.

RUNAWAY IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, a horse with a covered carriage attached, ran away on Federal street, and when in front of the residence of Mr. Mc Joy, in the corner of the Diamond, a driving street car, the carriage was thrown against a post and badly broken. Fortunately no one was in the carriage at the time of the runaway.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a large audience, considering the temperature of the weather, assembled at the Opera House last evening to witness the first representation of Mr. T. B. Hann's drama "The Great Rebellion or the Last Ditch," which has been kept prominently before the public the past two weeks by means of judicious advertising. To thoroughly criticise the play after seeing seven acts would require more space than even the ample columns of the COMMERCIAL would allow. A good reading play is scarcely ever produced, but this, and those who have had been led to believe that Mr. Hann's inebriation was a brilliant one from hearing it read were somewhat disappointed in the performance. The principle part a narration of promise. In incidents during the progress of the play we were forcibly reminded that Prince of Punsters, John Brougham. These incidents, we presume, made the subject of many puns of more as well as present bearing. The propensities of Mr. Hann's own bustling nature crept out in his first act, and his lady recovered. There was a curious incident occurred in the second act. Mr. Belasco was a young Englishman, about twenty-four years of age. He has been in this country about two years, and was employed as a miner at the coal works of Messrs. Kier, Foster & Kier. The parties resided at Sandy Creek.

Commencement Exercises at the Pittsburgh Female College.

The Commencement exercises of the Pittsburgh Female College, promise to be unusually late resting. On Wednesday morning the examination of the classes on the studies of the present session of the will be commenced, and continued during the day. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to a special examination of the seniors, previous to graduation, before the committee appointed by the Conference. On Friday afternoon the examination in Latin, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, will be held by Prof. Nesbit. Prof. B. F. Crane, of the Western University, and Prof. Jones, Horace A. M. "Saturday evening, the instrumental and Vocal Music contest for the Mc-Carl Grebe, C. Teledaux, C. Schmitt, H. Riedel, and Mr. Hall will act as Judges. We gave an account of the Rev. Mr. Jones, a splendid gold medal last year. The other prizes is an elegant volume of Shakespeare's works, which are accustomed with the character of the entertainments given at the college, we have no doubt that all who can will attend. All we need say is, go early in order to secure a seat. The other exercises will be announced in due time.

Dastardly Act.

Last evening about ten o'clock, some malicious person fired an air gun, or threw a stone, and smashed one of the large plate glasses in the window of Mr. Will. T. Wiley's new and elegant diamond front Boot & Shoe store, 62 Fifth street. Mr. Wiley has no idea of the person that could do such an act, not being aware that he has a single enemy connected in his business some competitor who envied him the gratifying success that has attended his enterprise. Mr. Wiley has been in the trade for a number of years, which he has fitted and stocked his establishment, and is now prepared to sell his goods at the lowest cash prices. If Mr. Wiley has suffered because he has attracted to his store the best trade in the city, the patronage of citizens of Pittsburgh will not forget to which they have purchased some goods, and about three hundred dollars for the window, not to speak of thirty dollars he had just paid for the lettering on it.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.—Those of our readers who have not yet arranged their plans for summer travel should call and see Mr. William Bingham, Jr., of No. 70 Fifth street, who has received the agency in this city for the celebrated Grand Trunk Railway excursions by means of which excursions to Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, etc., can be made at rates much less than ordinary prices. See the advertisement in another column.

Heavy Decline in Flour.

No article on the market is so liable to sudden changes in price. Nearly all flours consumed here now are manufactured in the Northwest and the improvements in manufacturing has been very marked in the past two years. Mr. Jenkins, of the Checkered Front, our principal Flour Dealer, has, as will be seen by advertisement to-day, made reductions on all brands. He believes in keeping pace with the markets, regardless of cost, considering this course due to his customers.

Medical and Surgical Diseases.

Dr. E. S. Aborn treats all diseases of a medical or surgical character, whether acute or chronic, no matter of how long standing, upon the most successful and scientific principles, at his Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Doctor would respectfully inform the public that he is now fully prepared to wait upon all who may need his services, being assisted by an eminent Professor from one of the principal colleges of the East.

Patients living within five hundred miles of Pittsburgh, unable to call upon the Doctor, will be visited at their residences upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

THE GEO. H. STUART MATTER.

Special Meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery.

Suspension of Mr. Stuart Denounced.

Resolutions Adopted After an Exciting Discussion—Two Ministers Ask Leave to be Released from their Pastoral Charges.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery was held in Rev. John McMillan's Church, Allegheny city, last evening.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Rev. John McMillan presented the following paper:

WHEREAS, The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at its last meeting held at Pittsburgh, did, in the most disorderly, illegal, unconstitutional and outrageous manner resolve to suspend Mr. George H. Stuart from office and membership in the church, contrary to all the forms, order and

The Daily Commercial

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

The COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes forth to over fourteen hundred more than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph columns, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the extensive circulation of the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Herald, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in the east and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars make yearly copies from their files. There is value for the money in a paper that is thus sought after, and for advertising, manufacturing or any kind of business that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, great equality, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

JAMES K. MOORHEAD,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.

G. Harmon Cooper, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Bowman, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. D. Iarson,	16. Samuel Shaw,
2. W. E. Barnett,	17. R. P. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Worrell,	18. Robert Orr,
4. G. W. Hill,	19. George W. Eden,
5. Warren P. Merrill,	20. John Stewart,
6. H. D. Moyer,	21. W. H. Armstrong,
7. Frank C. Hunter,	22. James Orr,
8. Isaac Benner,	23. C. C. Johnson,
9. Harris Hooper,	24. J. K. Ewing,
10. Henry D. Welsh,	25. J. K. Moore,
11. Wm. Penn,	26. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Eachman,	27. J. B. Eaton.

COUNTY TICKET.

Senator—JOHN L. GRAHAM.
Assembly—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILSON, JAMES EWING, CHARLES KERR, GEORGE E. MORGAN.
District Attorney—ALFRED L. PUSEY.
Associate Judges Assembly—S. S. MCCLURE.
Controller—GEORGE LAMBERT.
County Commissioner—JONATHAN WORLEY.
County Surveyor—S. S. MCCLURE.
Director of Poor—J. G. MCKELVY.

In a card that Andrew Johnson and his followers have concluded to flop Horatio Seymour into the Chair for the Presidency against Pennsylvania. He difficult to perceive how this is going to help the aspiring Chief Justice. Having brought the Democrats to grief, it is perfectly natural that the President should leave you.

We feel almost authorized to state that the use of Major General U. S. Grant's name in furtherance of the Union movement, is entirely unwarranted, and we feel quite sure that the movement itself has not his sympathy. We doubt not that it has been made use of, as have been the names of other supporters of Union and Congress, to make a desperate movement by the Democrats.

Governor Hoffman, who is to Horatio Seymour, is the Chairman of the Committee to urge the claims of Chase. The boy Wade is evidently engaged in a little game whereby somebody will be elected. Whether it will be Hoffman or Chase, time will determine. The General, we perceive, gets the name of General Chairman, a staunch supporter of Grant and Colfax, as one of the Vice Presidents of the Chase organization. If the movement is favor of the Chief Justice has no more substance than the Philadelphia meeting, it don't amount to much.

GENERAL GRANT'S MODESTY.

The letter of General Grant to Secretary, dated the 4th of March, 1865, is full of appreciation for others, and possesses striking traits of his own self-abnegation. He says, in one part of the letter referred to, "While I have been eminently successful in the war, in at least gaining the confidence of the public, no one feels more than I how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and harmonious working both that energy and skill, of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me." How is the man, in his modest character, plainly showing that in the trying period of the nation's trouble the right men came at last. How General Sherman appreciated the latter is shown in his reply: "*You are not Washington's legitimate successor*, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation, but if you continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest and ungrateful, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends and the homage of millions of human beings that will accord you a large share in assisting to organize the materials out of which the wreck of our late Government is to be reconstructed. The office commences to wear a business aspect. Solomon, disgusted with the changes, have gone abroad to make a display of their wealth, and many have retired to their estates to cultivate a closer relationship with their constituents. The result is, a decided change begins to spring up that does not know only of rights over, but also of duties towards its inferiors and the people at large. And the change has flowed upon the upper classes the necessities of education, which is cultivated and spreads over the empire with great power.

"We must have peace," and that peace proposed by the democracy which presents all understanding,—a peace which abandons all our friends to the mercy of our enemies,—but an intelligible peace shall bring a second reaper. Blessed is the great peace maker of this century, the citizen soldier who finished this fratricidal war, and will secure for every loyal man in the nation its results. Secession must be made impossible by making loyalty the master of the situation in all the revolted States. *We demand everything for security and nothing for revenge.* For one, said the eloquent Horace Binney Sargent, my heart would leap with joy, if at some future day when peace is made secure, and we are one nation in interest and heart again, the relics of both armies should clasp each other by the hand and make in every year a solemn day of pilgrimage to deck with flowers the grass-grown graves of every soldier dead; all—all—American—African—foreign—all the same children of our dear mother land—the right and the wrong—the northern and the southern hosts of foe, who but for democratic heresies might have stood shoulder to shoulder together, against a nation enemy, as they did within living memory on the fields of Mexico. But first we must secure the rights of the loyal South and ignore the disorderly propositions of secession.

The accumulation of the Hospodar of Sarvia, it is thought, will compliment the affairs of Turkey with the other powers of Russia. The difficulty is likely to arise from the choice of a successor, and the dispute will be whether he shall be a creature of Turkey or of Russia, or shall be a creature of Sarvia, independent of the Ottomanic family, independent of Russia and Turkey. The second tribute paid to Turkey by Sarvia is almost nominal. Sarvia is almost as effectually Austrian, the Turks not being allowed to reside in the country, unless at a few specified places.

A Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier says:

> We cannot suppress his opinion of acting with the Democratic party, and we are opposed to the party in its present organization, but we will support Chase for President in preference to any other candidate.

We should like to know Mr. Chase "carry" the first Republican vote in the Democracy.

The chances of him who was the late appointee to the Throne of all the Russias, and who was said to be not qualified for State affairs, have dwindled considerably through the head of the young Prince, who has been called Nicholas, after his grandfather.

Hon. W. E. Simmonds, the Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, will open the campaign in that State at Wheeling, on Thursday, June 18th, at one o'clock P. M., where he will address the people on the political issues of the day.

A Disclaimer.

Public attention having been very generally called to a resolution passed by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at its recent meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., suspending Mr. George H. Stuart from Eldership and membership in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, because "he has in the worship of God used instruments and uninspired compositions called hymns, and has connected with others and in other churches in sewing ordinances, and has declared that he will continue so to do." The extraordinary, whimsical and hidden, presents as the said meeting of Synod, as principals or accessories, (some that it should be known that the follow no persons not of spoken said resolution, viz: Rev. J. R. Cooper, J. F. Hill, Thos. Johnston, Dr. McLeod, John McMillan, Robert McMillen, Dr. Mealey, Dr. Scott, Dr. Sarrett, S. Wylie, Dr. T. W. J. Wylie, Minutes, and H. De Bruce, Benjamin Miller, R. H. McMinn, *Bolting Elders*.

And further they find it to be due to their own character, to announce that they do most indignantly and decidedly condemn and repudiate the said action of said Synod, as unjust in principle, unconstitutional in form, unbiblical in the circumstances, unworthy in the ecclesiastical body by which it was passed, and unbecoming of regard by the Christian World; and further the subscribers as aforesaid declare that they hold Mr. George H. Stuart in the highest esteem, as a Christian of eminent piety, and a Philanthropist, who has no where a superior, and they do most profoundly deplore the disgrace and detriment to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and to the Christian religion, which said action of said Synod has already produced and will continue to produce.

RANDEL WYLIE, Sparta, Ill.
GEO. SCOTT, East Palestine, Ohio.
T. A. WYLIE, Bloomington, Ind.
T. W. J. WYLIE, Philadelphia.
J. M. WILLSON, Allegheny, Pa.
W. SUMMERS, Philadelphia.
A. G. MCKEEVE, Philadelphia.
R. H. MCMINN, Philadelphia.
W. KEY, Philadelphia.
R. WYLLIE, New Castle, Pa.
DUNBAR DE HAVEN, Allegheny, Pa.
WILLIAM GEIL, Allegheny, Pa.
R. WILSON, Valley Camp, Pa.
J. F. HILL, Connellsville, Pa.

A Card.—As the similarity of names may lead some to suppose that the Rev. A. G. Wylie by whom the resolution to suspend Mr. G. H. Stuart was proposed in the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, is a relative of the late Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, the subscriber thinks it proper to state that said Rev. A. G. Wylie is no connection whatever of the late Dr. Wylie, whose nephew and sons, who were members of the same Synod, would regret that any should suppose them capable of suggesting or sustaining such action as was taken on this subject.

T. W. J. WYLIE.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1868.

The Southern Lunatic Asylum.

The commissioners appointed to select a suitable place in the southern part of the State for a new lunatic hospital, are to-day in court, on a hunt through Bradford, Lycoming, Luzerne and other counties for the purpose of choosing a site for the new institution. A number of gentlemen have been invited to accompany the commissioners, including Governor Geary, Senators Buckingham and Rowan, Prof. Packard, Dr. Wilmarth, Superintendent of Girard College, Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia, and Dr. Ray, of Providence, Rhode Island, who is an authority on medical jurisprudence in this country. This will be an official visit on the part of the commissioners, consisting of Drs. Tyson, Stuart, Pennington, Rogers and Kennedy, and Messrs. Packard, of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.

Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, being kept away from the great Forrest Hall meeting, sent a letter, in which he hit the nail on the head thus squarely:

> "I am with you with all my heart in all that you do to secure the fruits of the victories we have won. I am for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, with such amendments as the people may deem necessary to secure the rights of all citizens. I am for the payment of the public debt, principal and interest, in the money of the world, and for the speedy payment of the five-twenties, which I helped to put out, and which I know to be honestly due. I am for the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full rights in the Union, and for the immediate removal of all disabilities and political proscriptions, except for a few leaders, to be designated by the loyal people of the nation. I am for the immediate admission of Tennessee, and for the speedy admission of the other States, as fast as they can comply with the conditions of admission. I am for the equal rights of all men before the law, and for the protection of the humblest citizen in the rights of life, liberty and property, and for the punishment of those who violate them. I am for the right of suffrage in the loyal States being exercised by all citizens, without distinction of color, and for the right of suffrage in the lately rebellious States being exercised by all citizens, except those who have been disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for crimes. I am for the right of every man to speak, write, print and vote as he pleases, provided he does not violate the rights of others. I am for the equality of all men before the law, and for the abolition of all class distinctions, whether created by institutions or by public opinion. I am for the reorganization of the Democratic party on the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and for the constitutional amendments and legislation which I have indicated as necessary to secure the results we have gained by war. I am for the unconditional support of the Government in the measures necessary to secure these ends, and for the defeat of all candidates for office, high or low, who do not stand on this platform. I am for the election of Grant and Colfax, and for the defeat of Seymour and Blair, or any other candidates who may be set up in opposition to them."

The Advance of Russia.

Russia is said to be on the verge of a revolution of ideas, not less radical and important than that which has just been effected in Spain. The cause of this revolution is but imperfectly understood. In the time of serfdom, the mass of the people, including the lower nobility, seemed, but to be governed, to form the main army in the ambitious wars and fill the pockets of those who were fortunate enough to be courtiers and belonged to the higher classes of nobility. Since the crash, with the sea wall, commerce has flowed in, and the currency was created by the issue of paper money. The revolutionary spirit is now in the ascendant. The result of that action is thus told by a correspondent:

> The emancipation of the serfs was the first step in the direction of liberty. The second was the introduction of paper money. The third was the opening of railroads, upon which, as usual, speculators made their little profits. The latest thought for the improvement of Russia is the introduction of the Jewish element. Jews have been hitherto excluded from Russia, except in certain districts, and even there they were not allowed to live in the capital cities. Now, however, they are to be admitted to the capitals, and to all parts of the country, and are to be allowed to hold land. Already the Jewish capitalists are beginning to flock to St. Petersburg, and the Russian nobility are selling their estates to them. The Jews are the most active and intelligent people in the world, and they will soon have the trade of Russia in their hands. Already the Russian merchants are complaining that they cannot hereafter disregard the law and the rights of the citizens with impunity.

Political.

A Washington dispatch says: The Chase platform as now proposed is A frank acceptance of all the accomplished results of the war, including the abolition of the emancipation of all disputed points in the decision of the Supreme Court; a reason or specie payments, a strict economy and curtailment of national expenses, universal amnesty, and the relegation of the suffrage question to the respective States under the authority of the Constitution. The friends of Chief Justice Chase from Richmond and other points in the South are now in this city, and consultations of views will take place, that will decide the question of his nomination. It is believed that the Presidential men will not offer to run against Chase, and that the Democratic party will be compelled to come from Limerick and accept the situation. The Chase movement should be closely pushed that his nomination is essential to the success of the party.

The following is the latest political slang: Reason is undergoing a metamorphosis, which is affecting his character sensibly. First a Democrat, then a Republican, he is now willing to shed his snakes and emerge in any shape most agreeable to his new friends.

Lemuel Sawyer, a Justice of the California Supreme Court, writes to friends in Rockport, Illinois, in which city he formerly resided, that Gen. Grant is the Republican candidate for the Presidency, we are confident that of carrying California, together with her sisters of the Pacific coast, for the good old cause."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* opens a heavy cannonade against Chief Justice Chase, and as the cannon is supposed to be served by Thurlow Weed, it attracts much attention from the politicians. The Democrats are reminded (if they have any idea of nominating him for the Presidency) that "it was the Chase party (Abolition) party that made him United States Senator," that "prior to 1860 he was ready to affiliate with any party that would aid his political preferment;" that "when a re-organized the Lincoln Cabinet he was in vessantly planning for his own aggrandizement," and that, "at the close of the war, he descended to a low position to make a attempting base among the liberated blacks of the South," &c., &c.

PERSONAL.

—A New York letter writer tells that some time since Mr. Horace Greeley was robbed of a watch by the thieves who infest the cars on the Third Avenue Railroad. The watch was a valued one, having been presented to him by the persons employed in the *Tribune* office. Mr. Charles B. Spencer heard of the matter, and took early opportunity to announce to members of a certain gang that if that watch was not speedily brought back he would prosecute them to the utmost severity of the State laws. The watch was returned.

—General Beauregard is the guest of a wealthy retired Southern merchant at Staten Island. He receives much courtesy from persons who were far from sympathizing with his course in the war, on account of his high personal qualities and unobtrusive demeanor.

—Among the presents at the wedding of Mr. Famous and Miss Dana, at St. Louis, on Wednesday, were $10,000 given to the bride, one, and $10,000 also to the bride. The donor was Mr. Famous, of Boston, who is the father of the bridegroom.

—Jay Cooke, Esq., and a party of Eastern capitalists passed through Detroit on Thursday for Lake Superior, on business connected with the Eastern branches of the St. Paul and Lake Superior Railroad.

—It is rumored that Mr. Corfax is going to marry a Kentuck belle. Happy belle of Kentuck!

—Rev. Dr. Scudder, Presbyterian, of San Francisco, has agreed to exchange pulpits with Rev. Eli Corwin, of Honolulu, for the month of June. There is nothing like a good feeling in a neighborhood.

—Rumor has it that Patti has accepted the engagement to appear in New York for one month during the coming winter. Our musical loving people are delighted.

—The Pope is a wag. Lately, when the French Minister went to call, he took occasion to ask a favor of his Holiness, which the latter did not wish to grant. To show the conversation, he rose and gave his blessing to the ambassador and his wife, who was present, saying, "I bless Providence with all my heart for having sent here, to represent that France which I love so much, a face like you." How the two bowed, as is customary. The Pope stopped a moment to give them time to translate in the interpreter, and then added, "For never has the representative of any nation lifted my patience as much as you have."

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

The XXIst District Frauds.

Senator Wallace's Campaigning.

What Republicans Should Look Out For.

The XXIst Senate District of Pennsylvania embraces the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Center, Mifflin, Perry, and Juniata, and is entitled to two Senators.

An election was held in this district on the second Tuesday of October, 1868, and Chas. J. T. McIlvaine, Democrat, was returned as elected by 233 majority, and Samuel J. Shugart by 32 majority. John K. Robison contested the election of Shugart.

The Senate, after a full investigation by a Select Committee and the examination of a large number of witnesses, declared Robison duly elected, and admitted him to the seat occupied by Shugart. The whole testimony in the case is published in the Legislative Record for the session of 1868, from page 1,397 to page 1,440 inclusive.

It is proven conclusively that the leaders of the Democratic party not only planned and perpetrated a deliberate fraud upon the ballot-box in this District, but that they prearranged a system of fraudulent naturalization papers, extending through other counties of the State.

A railroad sixteen miles long was being built during the summer and fall of 1867 in Clearfield and Center counties. From forty to sixty hands only of the road was in Center county. About four hundred Irishmen were employed on the road, and boarded in shanties along the line, except during the time they were taken into Center county in order to carry the election in that Senate District. Senators were to be elected in the Center District, but not in the Clearfield. The following testimony, copied from the official records of the Legislature, shows how the fraud was perpetrated, and who did it:

CONTESTED ELECTION.

In the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania. John K. Robison vs. Samuel T. Shugart—XXIst Senate ial District. Legislative Record: Senate 1868, pages 1,396-7.

JANUARY 28, 1868.—Committee met, all the members present.

M. C. Meeks, sworn—I was working for Mr. Collins on the railroad; about ten or twelve days before the election I was taking their time on the side next the Clearfield Creek, fourteen miles from the Philipsburg; while in Clearfield county, Col. Skelly's and M. O'Meara's gangs were under my supervision; they numbered about thirty-five men and women; September 25, moved to Philipsburg; the move was unexpected and sudden to me; I went around every day among the men; at noon the boss told me the men were going; the provisions were hauled back to the offices and the work left unfinished; the nearest shanty on the Clearfield side was one-half mile from the work in Centre county; while the men were at Philipsburg no one boarded at this (Kennedy's) shanty from the week in Centre county; there was little difference in the distance from it, or the hotel where the men boarded.

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The Daily Commercial

OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

Once a discussion class was held in which the following question was debated with great fluency and eloquence: "By what name should we call the intelligence displayed by the horse?" It appeared that some horses in the district had displayed extraordinary intelligence, and even the confidence of their masters so as to make the question for discussion. And the moderate mind of horses in the discussion will not readily be forgotten by those who heard them. The care for dumb animals is one of the greatest proofs of a tender disposition. The man who sees that his horse is attended to, after the journey, before he sees or has his own wants, ingrediently a good citizen. When nations travel swiftly in the paths of civilization, they institute legal protection for dumb animals and close outrages how they are treated.

It is pleasing to notice that America has a new periodical entitled Our Dumb Animals, a monthly that will be devoted to showing the cruelty in existence and pleading for more humanitarian treatment. The publication is printed in Boston, and 50,000 copies of the first number are to be given away to subscribers.

Pistol Against Shot Gun.

From the Fort Scott and Press.

Some time ago we stated that Capt. John Tomlin, of great fame, had made a match to shoot at birds on the line from the bugs, with pistol, against a shot gun. This match came off at Sharon, Fredericonia, on the 15th of Wee last. The day was windy and not favorable to good shooting. The contest was agreed on was Mr. Reece Cruthwaite, who used a shot gun, muzzle-loading, cartridges each one drachm and a quarter. He was allowed thirty-five paces, and each party to discharge. Capt. Tomlin won the toss, and he took the ground, ten yards one an' ten yards number two. Mr. Cruthwaite opened the match, killing the first bird he discharged at, missing the fifth, the second killing, the eighth a miss, and the ninth not hurt killed, making in all seven killed out of nine shots. This was good shooting and the chances of Capt. Tomlin to win were thought to be hopeless. When he took his position the betting was 100 to 30 on the shot gun. Many bets were offered that the Captain would not kill four birds out of the nine. Nothing daunted, a clod, Tomlin took his stand, and with steady nerve commenced firing. The first bird was killed, the second, third and fourth killed, the fifth a miss, the sixth killed, the seventh a miss, and the ninth killed, the eighth a miss. The betting was now one hundred to one on the shot gun. The case was desperate. The Captain could not win, but by killing the remaining three birds, he could make the match a draw. But were a possible to kill the three in succession! The slightest deviation of hand in the eye, a fatal tremor of the hand, and the ball would speed from the mark and all would be lost. Now was the time to exhibit the coolness of nerve which had dispirited the enemies of Kansas to conquer so many wonderful feats, shooting an apple from the head of a friend at one hundred a dozen are of more possible accuracy. The word is given, the pigeon rises from the trap, wings made swifter and stronger by the hope of freedom. Whiz! bang! a little cloud of smoke, a shout on the ground of a failure, and the pigeon that is killed in the room of the killed. The ninth rises, the other pigeons of the pistol is again heard, and another bird drops like a stone to the ground. One more bird and the last chance. The bird must be within the boundary of the ground to count the station and is proclaimed the victor. No time for a second shot. The pigeon rises from the trap, wings made swifter and stronger by the hope of freedom. While

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CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Police Intelligence.

Orphans' Court—Judge Collier.

Common Pleas—Judge Ralston.

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JAMES T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. Brady & Co.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS

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Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

City of Pittsburgh 7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY TAXATION.

FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15, 1868.

Business, both in financial and commercial circles, is seldom animation to-day. There is not sufficient transactions in any department of trade to give employment to anything like the amount of surplus capital offering, at the eastern centers, even at the low rate of 2 to 3 per cent. for call loans. Our local market is amply supplied with all the capital needed for the legitimate purposes of trade.

The Senate bankrupt bill, without debate, and with little attention from the public, one of the most important bills of the present session—the bill legalizing gold contracts. This bill, it will be remembered, in a very few words authorizes what the present law has been construed by the courts to forbid, contracts between merchants and others for the payment of debts in coin. That is to say, while it does not compel the payment in gold of debts now existing, while it waives the force of all present contracts unmatured, and does not even interfere with contracts to be made hereafter in legal tenders, it yet permits and recognizes, before the courts, all contracts made for the payment of debts in coin. The bill, it is thought, if it becomes a law, will pave the way to a speedy and yet not terrible resumption of specie payments. Thereafter, every man who wishes to place his business on a solid foundation, every merchant, manufacturer and dealer, will naturally sell or buy for gold instead of paper. The wholesale business of the country will, in a short time, be carried on entirely in specie; and this will be found an convenient, so certain, so definite, that we think this measure will do much to restore business, as well as to relieve the whole commerce of the country from the gambling element which has been a curse to it.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, June 13th:

Exchanges.	Balances.
June 8,	$
" 9,	
" 10,	
" 11,	
" 12,	
" 13,	

—Gold is very coolly to-day at 140. The crowd of specie for the week finds up three millions.

—In the New York railway share market there was considerable activity. Reading touched 98, but closed at 97½. Northwestern preferred closed at 82½, the highest figure it has touched. The entire list is firmer, and generally advances. Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh and Cleveland advanced about one per cent.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, broker, 50 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. 6s, 1881,						
U. S. 5-20s, 1862,						
U. S. 5-20s, 1864,						
U. S. 5-20s, 1865,						
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new,						
U. S. 5-20s, 1867,						
U. S. 5-20s, 1868,						
U. S. 10-40s,						
Gold,						

—For copious stocks the quotations compare as follows:

	June 9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	15.
Pacific Mail,						
Western Union Tel. Co.,						
Quicksilver,						
Quicksilver, preferred,						
Canton Co.,						
Cumberland Coal,						
New York Central,						
Erie,						
Erie, preferred,						
Hudson River,						
Reading,						
Michigan Southern,						
Illinois Central,						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh,						
Chicago & Rock Island,						
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne,						
Chicago & Northwestern,						
Chicago & Northwestern, preferred,						
Milwaukee & St. Paul,						
Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred,						
Ohio & Mississippi,						
Ohio & Mississippi, new,						
Terre Haute & Indianapolis,						
Terre Haute & Indianapolis, preferred,						
Toledo & Wabash,						
Toledo, Wabash & Western,						
Toledo, Wabash & Western, preferred,						
Fort Wayne,						
Michigan Central,						
Illinois Central, leased,						
Cleveland & Toledo,						
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati,						
Indiana Central,						
Pittsburgh & Cleveland,						
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne,						
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, preferred,						
Pittsburgh & Cleveland,						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh,						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, preferred,						
Pittsburgh & Connellsville,						
Pittsburgh & Connellsville, preferred,						
Pittsburgh & Erie,						
Pittsburgh & Erie, preferred,						
Pittsburgh & Steubenville,						
Pittsburgh & Steubenville, preferred,						
Allegheny Valley,						
Allegheny Valley, preferred,						
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago,						
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, preferred,						
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis,						
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, preferred,						
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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, June 15, 1868.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was very much excited. The Eastern and European news produced was altogether in favor of holders. A further advance was thereupon. It has been a long time since such an excitement has been witnessed in this market as that of yesterday and to-day. The speculation, however, was the offspring of affairs yesterday. Eastern dispatches furnished the following: Philadelphia quotes from gallon light straw to white Devonshire at 30@31 cents; crude, including packages, at 28@29 cents. New York market active and firm at a further advance; refined prime light straw to white at 32@33 cents; standard white and light amber at 30@31 cents; City market very excited; dealers want to [illegible] barrels.

CRUDE OIL—Petroleum was the ruling feature of the market in the forenoon. Crude advanced to 30c, and later in the day to 31@c; holders not anxious to sell. We note the following operations: 1,000 bbls crude, 31c, 30 days; 500 bbls do, 31c, 30 days; 1,000 bbls do, 31c, 60 days; 1,000 bbls do, 31c, 90 days; 1,000 bbls do, at 31½c; seller's option, three months; 1,000 bbls Greene county oil, regular, delivered.

REFINED OIL.—The market was firm with plenty of buyers; price advanced fully 1c per gallon over yesterday's prices. We can furnish the following quotations: 500 bbls standard white, Philadelphia inspection, 30c; 500 bbls, buyer's option, last half July and first half August, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, last half August, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, first half September, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, last half September, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, first half October, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, last half October, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, first half November, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, last half November, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, first half December, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, last half December, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, first half January, 1869, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, last half January, 1869, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, first half February, 1869, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, last half February, 1869, 30c; 1,000 bbls, buyer's option, first half March, 1869, 30c; the privilege to purchase at 30c 500 bbls on the 20th of August.

CRUDE RANGE.—Sales 1,000 bbls, seller's option, from June 20th to July 15th at the 3 gallon.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Wm Wilson,	50
Clarke & Co,	50
Jno Slaughter,	50
Total,	150

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fennell, Logan & Stockton, 40 bbls ref to W Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fennell, Logan & Stockton, 40 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Fennell, Logan & Stockton, 200 bbls ref to W F Logan & Bro, Phila.

Fennell, Logan & Co, 250 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Fennell, Logan & Co, 225 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

J W Morgan & Co, 200 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

J W Morgan & Co, 400 bbls ref to Peter Wright & Sons, Phila.

Nat. Ref & Pr Co, 360 bbls ref to P A Phila.

Total Shipments Refined, 2,264 bbls.

Total Shipments Tar, 100 bbls.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot

H M Long & Co, 37 bbls ref to W Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

H M Long & Co, 225 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Shuppstrick & Lyon, 204 bbls ref to Wm P Logan & Bro, Phila.

Shuppstrick & Co, 110 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

H M Long & Co, 50 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Fleming & Co, 50 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.

Hutchinson & Co, 225 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Total Shipments Refined, 1,100 bbls.

WOOL.

In Boston the wool market is reported lively, and the business for the week ending June 13 is stated at the past week. The stock of old wool is being rapidly absorbed at the current low prices; and if there should be a large clip, any unusual delay in marketing it, or any material reduction in prices, will be a sufficiency of the low and medium grades of wool to bridge over. In fact these grades would have been actively enhanced but for the timely and liberal arrivals from the interior, which have enabled consumers to supply their wants, thus far, without taking back upon the foreign grown staple. Manufacturers have been operating quite extensively, and have made large purchases of foreign wool in anticipation of increasing good supplies of old wool, in view of the backwardness of the season, which delays shipping, and the uncertainties as to the cost and duties of foreign wool, which delays purchasing of manufactured and low priced goods, they are by no means fully prepared for a better condition of things in the future, and for a better condition of things in the future, and they are only picking out all the desirable lots of fine wool as they arrive, and are waiting for further supplies of the season's fleece before they operate largely. We quote as follows: Saxony fleece, 70@72c; full blood merino, 68@70c; three-quarters blood merino, 65@67c; half blood merino, 62@64c; fine delaine, 60@62c; Western mixed, 58@60c; fine Western unwashed, 50@52c; Canada pulled, 60@65c; Canada fleece, 60@65c; Canada unwashed, 50@55c; California, unwashed, 40@45c; Texas, unwashed, 40@45c; Texas, washed, 50@55c; Pulled, extra, 70@75c; pulled, No. 1, 60@65c; pulled, No. 2, 50@55c; pulled, No. 3, 40@45c; Smyrna, washed, 50@55c; Smyrna, unwashed, 40@45c; Buenos Ayres, 50@55c; Cape Good Hope, 50@55c; Canada combing, 60@65c; Canada clothing, 55@60c; Canada coarse, 50@55c; Canada extra, 70@75c; Canada No. 1, 60@65c; Canada No. 2, 50@55c; Canada No. 3, 40@45c; Smyrna, washed, 50@55c; Smyrna, unwashed, 40@45c; Buenos Ayres, 50@55c; Cape Good Hope, 50@55c; Canada combing, 60@65c; Canada clothing, 55@60c; Canada coarse, 50@55c; Canada extra, 70@75c; Canada No. 1, 60@65c; Canada No. 2, 50@55c; Canada No. 3, 40@45c.

Hops.

From the circular of Emmet Wells, of New York, reviewing the market for the past week, we learn that a fair trade has been doing, considering the advancement of the season. The dealings consist principally of sales of 1867 crop, for which the market closes firm at 30@32c for prime to choice, and 25@28c for common to good. Sales of 1868 crop are reported at 40@45c for prime to choice, and 30@35c for common to good. The receipts of this crop are light, and the quality is generally fine. The demand for export is moderate, and the shipments for the week ending to-day are 1,000 bales.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Flour and prices in demand. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 red at 2 20@2 25; amber at 2 30@2 35. Corn in fair demand; No. 1 white at 80c; No. 2 mixed at 77c; No. 3 mixed at 75c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 at 47c; No. 2 at 45c; No. 3 at 43c. Rye in demand at 1 40@1 45. Barley in demand at 1 60@1 65. Provisions—Mess pork, 23 50@24 00. Bacon—shoulders, 12½c; clear rib sides, 16½c; clear sides, 17½c. Lard, 17½c. Whisky, 93c. Butter—choice, 30@32c; prime, 25@28c; common, 20@22c. Cheese, 15@16c. Eggs, 16@17c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Tobacco rather firm; brown common, 5@6c; fine, 7@8c; dark leaf, 9@10c; fine, 11@12c; choice, 13@14c; fancy, 15@16c. Hemp—undressed, small sales at 9@9½c; dressed, 11@11½c. Flour—superfine, 3 00@3 10; fine, 3 20@3 30; extra, 3 40@3 50; family, 3 60@3 70; choice, 3 80@4 00; fancy, 4 10@4 20; double extra, 4 30@4 40; XXX, 4 50@4 60; XXXX, 4 70@4 80; patent, 5 00@5 50. Wheat—prime, 2 30@2 35; choice, 2 40@2 45; fancy, 2 50@2 55. Corn—prime, 80@81c; choice, 82@83c; fancy, 84@85c. Oats—prime, 50@51c; choice, 52@53c; fancy, 54@55c. Rye—prime, 1 50@1 55; choice, 1 60@1 65; fancy, 1 70@1 75. Barley—prime, 1 60@1 65; choice, 1 70@1 75; fancy, 1 80@1 85. Provisions—Pork, 23 50@24 00. Bacon—shoulders, 12½@13c; clear rib sides, 16½@17c; clear sides, 17½@18c. Lard, 17½@18c. Whisky, 93@94c. Butter—choice, 30@32c; prime, 25@28c; common, 20@22c. Cheese, 15@16c. Eggs, 16@17c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Dry goods—weather declarable, but there is but a limited inquiry noticeable for dry goods, and prices favor buyers, although there is no further decline to-day. Jobbers are not eager to obtain large discounts. In the meantime, all leading makes of light shirtings are selling at 19c. Cotton flannels are in fair demand, and Confederates selling some good brands under value. Bleached cottons are in fair demand, and prices unchanged. A print is reported to-day. Woolens and woolen goods are in fair demand, and prices unchanged. Delaines are selling at 30c. Nothing doing in bleached cottons. Prints are in fair demand, and prices unchanged. Ginghams are in fair demand, and prices unchanged